Clause

13/2/2023

Sentence pattern

Accn to meaning and word order Sentence is of Six types.

1. Assertive Sentence or Declarative Sentence
   (a) affirmative Sentence (b) Negative Sentence
2. Interrogative Sentence
3. Imperative Sentence
4. Exclamatory Sentence
6. Emphatic Sentence
5. Optative Sentence

Accn to modern opinion Sentence is of four types.

1. Statement (Assertive Sentence) 2. Question 3. Command 4. Exclamation.

Accn to analysis Sentence is of four types.

1. Simple Sentence 2. Compound Sentence 3. Complex Sentence
4. Compound Complex Sentence or multiple Sentence or mixed Sentence

(1) Simple Sentence

⇒ Simple Sentence is one that has only one Subject and only one finite Verb.

Ex ⇒ Shyam wins the first prize.

(ii) Trees give us fruit.

(iii) The sky is blue.

(iv) Money is the root of all evils

(v) To walk is necessary for health.

(vi) Smoking is injurious to health.

⇒ The Sentence mentioned above are Created with the help of only one Subject and only one finite Verb.

⇒ finite verb is that type of verb whose number depends on that of a Subject.

As such in above Sentences, Shyam, trees, Sky, Money, To walk and Smoking are Subjects and wins, give, is, is, is and is are ~~finite~~ respectively finite Verb.

⇒ The Second characteristics of this type of Subjects is that there is no their Clauses.

Mainly, these types of Sentences are made of Subject and Predicate and their Predicates can be inlarged with the help of Complements.

Ex ⇒ My friends and other people elected me Secretary of the club.

Ex ⇒ = Exercise can make one's muscles strong and healthy.

Time makes the worst ~~enemy~~ enemies friends

You keep us in suspense.

⇒ Sickness made the child irritable.

⇒ The Jury found him the accused of murder.

His Parents named him Gopal.
Nothing will make him repent. (पछताना)

It is easy to find fault.

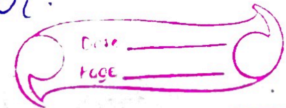
All work and No play makes jack a dull boy.

Sometimes subject remains understood in a Sentence and this type of Sentence is called 'Imperative Sentence'

⇒ 2. Compound Sentence

⇒ A Compound Sentence is made up of "two or More independent Sentence or ~~Cordinate~~ Co-ordinate Clause Joint ~~together~~ ~~Joint~~ ~~together~~ by Co-ordinating Conjuncts.

The Co-ordinating Conjunctions joint together Clause equal rank or together.



(2) Some examples of Compound Sentence are shown below

may say both Cordinate clause.

(i) The man Come. and gave the news.
principal clause — Compound Sentence — Coordinate Clause.

(ii) Some people love wealth and Some honour.
principal clause — Coordinate clause

(iii) You Can go by bus or train.

(iv) The way was long. and night was dark.
principal — Co-ordinate clause — Co-ordinating clause

⇒ The Sentences mentioned above are of two parts.

(1) (a) The man Come (b) The man gave the news.

(2) (a) Some people love wealth (b) Some people love honour.

(3) (a) You Can go by bus (b) you can go by train.

(4) (a) The way was long (b) The night was night.

⇒ The Sentence that are mentioned above are ~~collecting~~ Connected by Co-ordinate Conjunction "And" and 'Or' respectively.
Each part of the Sentence is a Clause because each part of the Sentences has Subject and Predicate of its own.
And each part is a Sentence ~~and~~ which is the part of a larger Sentence.

Besides this, each clause itself Completes its sense.

That is to say clauses, each are independent and of same rank or order.
Therefore this type of clauses are regarded as Co-ordinate clause.

⇒ Pay attention to the sentences to the given below.

Ex=
① ⓐ The sun rose and the darkness disappeared
ⓑ He is poor but he is honest
ⓒ.
② She went to the and looked out but saw nobody

There are two finite verb respectively in sentence no. (a) and (b) of the sentence no 1 but there are three finite verbs in sentence no-2.

Sentence no-1 has been made of two clauses which have been joint by two co-ordinating conjunction 'and' and 'But'

→ Sentence no-02 ⇒ has been made of three clauses that have been connected with the help of co-ordinating conjunctions and and but.
As such the sentence that have been made of or connected with co-ordinate clause is called Compound Sentence.

⇒ The main Co-ordinating Conjunction are as follows
and ...., both---and ..., also, too, as well as, no less than, not only ---- but also, But, Still yet, nevertheless, However, while, where as Either --- or, Neither---- nor, Else, Otherwise Or, therefore, So, for, then etc

Eg =>

मोहित

① They were found of music played on various kinds of instrumment and indulged in music singing.

=> Clauses each that have been mentioned in this sentence are simple sentences.

② They asked him how he recieved the injury but he reffused to answer.
(but — Co-ordinating; how he recieved the injury — Complement)

In this sentence the first part is of complex sentence and the other is of simple sentence.

3. He says what he means and he means what he says
(Complex Sentence; says — verb; what he means — clause as obj. (noun clause) — sub-ordinate noun clause; what he says — obj of means)
main sentence — He says and he means

In this sentences clause each are of complex sentence. The sentene which is created with the help of two-cordinate clauses. Which are in sentence no 2 and 3 are called Double Sentence.

The sentence that is created with the help of two or more co-ordinate clause is called multiple sentence which is sentence no-1.

Shortened forms of the Compound Sentence

In Compound Sentence Subject and Predicate both can be ommitted (understood),

The Ommission of the Subject in Compound Sentence:

Ex ⇒ ① He came to me and ~~Saled m~~ Saluted me ⇒
⇒ He came to me. (and) He Saluted me. (He came to me and he Saluted to me).

2 I wrote a letter and dropped it into letter box.
= I wrote a letter. (and) I dropped it into letter box.
(He wrote a letter and I dropped it into letter box.

Subject can be ommitted in the Compound Sentence when two or more verbs are used

Note The Ommision of the Verb (Predicate) in Compound Sentence.

Ex ⇒ Run as fast as you can = You, run. (as fast as you can run.
= (You, run as fast as you can run.)

① Some Students like poems and others stories.
= Some Students like poems. (and) Others like Stories.
(Some students like poems and others like stories).

Note ⇒ In Compound Sentence. Some times only one verb comes with two Subject. and this types of Sentence are often connected with the Conjunction like — Not only —— but also,

but, and, as well as, therefore, Or etc.

Whenever more Subject than one are Connected with the Conjunction and in a Sentence then in that Case they should not be regarded a part on the Contrary they are the Same.
Therefore they should not be arranged in Seprate Clause.

Ex Ram, Shyam, mohan and Hari are guilty of muder. (not arranged in Seprate Clause

There is only one Clause in the Sentence and not four.
As Such We Cannot used them (those Subjects) in four Seprate Clauses.

Ex⇒ (i) Ram is guilty of muder.
(ii) Shyam is guilty of muder.
(iii) mohan is guilty of muder.
(iv) and Hari is guilty of muder

(not be written in this way)

(11) Some more examples of Compound Sentence.

(1) Ex⇒ Ram as well his brother is responsible for that accident
= Ram is responsible for that accident as well as his brother is responsible for that accident.

(2) Ex⇒ He took out his revalver, locked the almirah, kept the bunch of keys and in his pocket and went towards the mountain.

(2) He took out his revolver, he locked the almirah, he kept the bunch of keys in his pocket and he went towards the mountain ...... (full form).

(3) I like football and my friend cricket.
I like football and my friend likes cricket.

(4) A cat runs fast but a dog faster.
= A cat runs fast but a dog run faster.

2. Complex Sentence

⇒ A Complex Sentence is one that is made up of atleast one principal clause (main clause) and one or more subordinate clauses. (minimum one principal clause and one or more subordinate clause) necessary for making principal clause

Ex ⇒ This is the boy who has taken my pen.
(who has taken my pen — Subordinate adj clause)

Ex ⇒ I do not know where she lives.
(where she lives — Sub-ordinate N clause)

(#) Sub-ordinate adv/adj/noun clause सबसे Complex Sentence का निर्माण होता है

This is the book that I want to purchase.
(that — Relative pronoun; that I want to purchase — Sub ordinate adj clause)

In these sentences this is the boy, I do not know, and this is the book are main or principal clause.

(5) Relative pronoun हमेशा antecedent के साथ आता है ~~विशेषता बतलाता है~~ और Relative pronoun हमेशा antecedent कि

इसलिए Relative Pronoun के साथ आनेवाला Subordinate Adjective clause मे रहता है और वह Restrictive Sense मे होना चाहिए। यदि Continuing Sense वाला मे Relative Pronoun से Compound Sentence का निर्माण होता है।

(#) And in these Sentences the clause which start with who, where and that are Subordinate Conjunction. Clauses as Such who has taken my pen, where she lives and, that I want to purchase are Sub-ordinate adj. clauses.

⇒ Ommission of the Subject or Predicate in a Complex Sentence.

(I) Subject and Predicate both can be Ommitted Even in Complex Sentence.

Ex ⇒ He runs faster than I
= He runs faster than I run (do).

(ii) ⇒ He likes me no less than you.
⇒ He likes me no less than ~~you~~ he likes you.

(iii) He has more money than brain.
= He has more money than he has brain.

Note ⇒ Sometimes Subject or Verbs remains understood after as and than

Pay attention to the Sentence given below.

Ex → Though happy, he doesn't spend much.
⇒ Though he is happy, he doesn't spend much.

① He ~~make~~ met a beggar on the way while going to school.
= He met a beggar on the way while he was going to school.

Note — Sometime Subject or Verb remains understood after the Conjunction — while, if, till, though, whence etc.

⇒ Compound Complex Sentence

⇒ The Sentence which is made up of atleast "two" or more main/ ~~Clause~~ Principal clause and only one Sub-ordinate Clause is known as Compound Complex Sentence.

Ex ⇒ He saw me but (अगर) he did not get up from his seat to receive me when (Co-ordinate Conjun) I went to him. (Sub ordinat Clause)

Most of them came but they did not see the Students who earned reputation for Country in the field of Science.

The Sentences mentioned above will be called Compound Complex Sentence that is because they contain two Principal Clause and one Sub ordinate clause.

Clause

(#) A Clause is a group of words that forms part of larger Sentence and has a Subject and a predicate of its own.

As such it is clear that a Clause is also a type of a Complete Sentence. (उस रूप में)

Which is the part of Sentences. It is necessary ~~and~~ to be a Subject and a finite verb in each clause. That is to say clauses each are made up of a Subject and a predicate.

→ Whether it remain appeared and disappeared.

Ex ⇒ Having gone to house I took a bath.
I went to house, I took a bath.

(#) ~~Km~~ Dasrath, the King of Ayodhya, had four Sons.

→ When the Cat is away mice will play.
I am here and you are there.
→ We must abide by rules of traffic while driving a car on the road.

→ He neither went to School nor read at home.
I shall not give you your wages unless you Complete your work.

(#) All the Sentences whether they are Compound or Complex are made up of clause.
that each have a Subject and predicate of their own.

Types Of Clause

⇒ Clause is of three types

1. Principal Clause or Main Clause.
2. Co-ordinate clause
3. Sub-ordinate Clause.

Principle or Main Clause

⇒ The Principle Clause is one that Express a Complete thought, That is the clause which itself Expresses (Part) Complete Sense and does not depend on the other clauses for the ~~fulfillment~~ fulfilment of its Sense is known as Principle clause. / independent clause.

It is independent of or free from other clauses. that is why It is called even independent clause.

Ex ⇒ - He ~~could~~ would have got Success if he laboured hard.

- The pen which I write with has been lost

- I do not know from where he is comming (from where he is comming — noun clause)

He has been restless since he saw his friend.
I would fly in the sky if I were a bird.

I saw a ferocious animal sitting under a tree while I was passing through the forest.

analyses — I saw a ferocious animal (P. Clause) who/that was sitting under a tree (Sub-adj.- clause) while I was passing through forest (Sub-adv. Clause)

→ As I stepped out of my office it began to rain.

→ ~~He Could~~ In above Sentence, He ~~Could~~ could have got Success, The Pen has been lost, I don't know, he has been restless, I would fly in the Sky, I Saw a ferocious and it began to rain are all .... Principal clause. That do not depend on Subordinate Clauses used with them.

Co-Ordinate Clause

⇒ The Clauses that are of Same rank or Order. Connecting with Co-ordinating Conjunctions are known as Co-ordinate Clause

Ex

→ I gave him a book and he gave me a pen
Past inde — Past inde
Same rank or Order.

→ He was both punished and fined.
→ He was guilty and his brother also
→ He is such yet/still He is not Contented. (फिर भी)
→ Wise men loved the thruth whereas/while fools Shun it.
– I did my best nevertheless I failed.
→ Walk Quickly Otherwise/else/or
– You will not be able to quit taking.
– Neither He goes to play ground nor Central library.
– Your friend .... diligent and Studious therefore he will Succeed.

He could not appear at board examination because he was not healthy.

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All the sentences mentioned above are made up of co-ordinate clauses that each express complete thought. In compound sentence each clause is called co-ordinate clause.

In compound sentences co-ordinate clauses can be connected with comma (,) or semi colon (;) along with co-ordinating conjunction.

Note ⇒ 'However' (हालांकि) will start co-ordinate clause, when it comes alone in the middle/central part of clause in a larger sentence.

⇒ However से sub-ordinate / co-ordinate दोनों clause (बनता है)

⇒ However (कितना भी) + adj/Adv → can formed sub-ordinate clause
Starting / middle part of clause → verb and sub → formed changed like interrogative

But "however" will start a sub-ordinate clause when adjective/Adverb comes just after.

Ex ⇒ However you travel, it will take you atleast five days.

Or It will take you atleast five days however you travel.

However → फिर भी, जैसे भी, तब भी, यद्यपि (co-ordinate class) Compound - Sentence

(π) However may he try he will not succeed (Complex Sentence)
Sub ordinate clause

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Note ⇒ Sometimes Co-Ordinate Clause is started with relative Pronoun (who/which or Relative adverb (when/where) but it is your used in Continuative Sense

Ex ⇒ We saw the Secretary, who recognized us at once.

→ Check this is in restrictive and Continuative Sense

Sub-ordinative Clause — we may write and he Co-ordinate

In this Sentence, 'who recognized at once' does not show the quality of recognizing in the Secretary on the other hand the Simple meaning of the Sentence is that "we saw the Secretary and he recognized at once"

(Quality of ~~Choo~~ recognizing → नहीं बता रहा है)

therefore this sentence in Continuative Sense (co-ordinative) but restrictive Sense में quality बताता है। इसलिए इसमें Sub-ordinate adj Clause बनाता है।

As Such in this Sentence 'who' has been as the relative Pronoun and it is used in Continuative Sense →

This Point should always be kept in mind that if any Clause ~~that~~ is Started with 'who', which, where, when etc it will be Co-ordinate Clause

In Continuative Sense who (अगर) → means (and he, and she, and they). 'which' means → and this, and it / and those. 'where' (अरे) → means 'and there'. 'when' means 'and then'.

Ex ⇒ I went to my friends house, where (जहाँ) stayed for three day
= I went to my friends house and there, stayed for three days.

As Such this Sentence is Compound Sentence.

Note ⇒ → I went to School, when the peon rang the bell.
Means → I went to Schoon and then the peon rang the bell.

Note ⇒ Comma (,) will always be used just before the relative Pronoun or adverb when it is used in Continuative Sense.

Sub-Ordinate adverb Clause

⇒ A Sub-ordinate Clause is one that does not Express Complete thought and Cannot Stand alone. It depends on the Principal Clause for its full meaning.

*** When two Sentences are Connected to Sub-ordinating or relative Pronoun, interrogative Pronoun, interrogative adverb or relative adverb, The Sentence which express main thought is Called Principal or main Clause (independent) and rest is Called Sub-ordinate Clause or dependent Clause.

The Clause that are started with all these Conjunction → As, because, than, Since, according as before, As much as, till, How, after, why, while, there, when, which, if, whither, Unless, that,

though, As if, Although, Provided that, Lest Provided, in order that, as soon as etc Known as Sub-ordinate Clause.

Ex

	Principal Clause	Sub-ordinate Conjunction	Sub-ordinating Clause
1,	Mohan told me	that	he would come.
2)	I remember	What (wt)	you told me
3)	Gandhi ji was praised	wherever	he went.
4,	He says	that	He will help me.
5)	That was the reason	why	I called you.
6)	This is the spot	Where	The murder was committed
7,	There are the days	When	no one can have a sense of seperation
8,	He paid no attention to	what	I said.
9,	This is address to	whomsoever	I may concerns
10)	I accept the principal	that	all men are mortal
11,	Get out of my way	whosoever	you are.
12,	Life is	What	make of it.
13	He asked	How	they were going to work out of the problem.
14,	No body know	who	did he mishchif
15,	Do you proverb	that	Health is wealth.

⇒ These types of sentence that is made of a principal clause and one or more sub-ordinate clause is called Complex Sentence.

Reporting clause → Noun clause :

Ex ⇒ (i) I do not know what she wants (The obj of verb know)

(ii) You know where they both caught (The obj of the verb know)

(iii) That the earth moves round the sun is known to all (The sub of the verb is).

(iv) He paid no attention to what I said (The object of the pre to.)
जो

v) He is not what he seems (The complement of the verb "is")
जैसे वैसा

vi) Your statement that he loves money is true. (Apposition to the noun your statement)

vii) It is a common saying that man is known by the company he keeps

(object to a participle - saying).

(viii) Mohan is fond of telling what he knows. (The object of the infinitive of gerund tell)

(ix) Get out of my way whosoever you are

→ Vocative case → only noun
→ nominative of address
form

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Noun Clause ⇒ In Complex Sentence Sentence

'Noun Clause' does the function of a noun that is, in a Sentence Noun clause can be used where the ... of noun is possible.

In Complex Sentence noun clause can be used

as the Subject of the a verb, as the Obj of the verb, As the object of the Preposition As the Compliment of the verb as a apposition of noun or Pronoun, As the object of a participle As the object of an infinitive or gerund and As nominative of address that have been explained below one by one.

1# As the Subject of a Verb

(i) What he said is true.
ii) That the earth move around the Sun is known all.
iii) When she will start her work is not known.
iv) Whether he will agree to this is doubtful.
v) Where he goes to play cricket is not known to me.
vi) How he will do it is mystery.

2. # As the object of the verb :→

i) He does not know when he will be back from city. → obj
ii) He spends whatever he earns.
iii) None knows how large the Universe is.

iv, ~~No~~ I know who made you a fool.

v, I think that he had done well.

The Pen with the

3. # As the object of a preposition

⇒ He paid no attention to what I said.
(what I said — Object)

⇒ He may take my advice for what is worth.
(for — Pre; what is worth — Object)

⇒ He is alright except that he drinks too much.
(except — Prep; that he drinks too much — Object)

⇒ There ~~think~~ is not much sense in what you said
(in — Pre; what you said — Object)

⇒ Your success in life will depend upon how you would mould yourselves
(upon — Pre; mould — स्वारना)

4. # As the Compliment of a Verb ⇒

⇒ Life is what we make of it. (→ relative; Sub. complement)

He is not what he seems.

It appears that he has committed the crime.

My belief is that ghost can talk as we do.

The problem is how the refugees can be helped.

5. # As in a apposition to a noun or pronoun

Eg ⇒ The report 'that was murdered' is true.

Your statement that he loves money is true.

It is hoped that

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6 As an object to a Participle

I am desirous of knowing what he views in this matter are.

On hearing that Post was vacant he at once applied for the it.

It is a Common saying that man is a social animal by nature.

⇒ 7 As an Object to infinitive or gerund.

⇒ I have only this to say that your conduct is objectionable.

= I have a strong desire to know what effect this medicine will have on the patient.

8 (#) As the nominative of Address (vocative).

⇒ Get out of my way whosoever you are.

⇒ Give whosoever finishes the race a ~~cons~~ consolation prize.

Explanation

⇒ (i) in this first use 'what he said' is a subordinate noun clause. It is the subject of verb "is" and "(it) is true" is principal clause.

(ii) In the Second use "He does not know" is Principal Clause, "when he will be back from city" is Sub-ordinal noun Clause which is the object of transitive verb 'know'

iii) In the third use "He paid no attention to" is Principal Clause and "what I said" is Subordinate noun clause that is Object of Preposition 'to'

iv) In the fourth use "Life is" is Principal Clause and 'what we make of it' is Sub-ordinate noun Clause which is the Subjective Complement of the verb 'is'

v) In the fifth use the ~~use~~ report is true is Principal Clause, and that 'he was murdered' is Sub-ordinate noun clause which is case in apposition with the noun report.

vi) In the Sixth use "I am desirous of knowing" is Principal clause and which is the object of the participle of "knowing" what he views in the matter are

vii) In the Seventh use "I have only this to say" is Principal Clause and "that your Conduct is Objectionable" is Sub-ordinate noun Clause that is the Object of the infinitive "to say"

viii) In the eight use "Get out of my way" is Principal Clause and "whosoever you are" is Subordinate noun clause which is Nominative of address.

Hamlet ⇒ छोटा गाँव

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How to identify a noun clause :→

(i) The ~~...~~ Connectives Such as → That, How, When, If, Where and why indicates noun clause as such these are called / introducers

Ex ⇒ → He ~~enabled~~ remembered that Mohan had a key.
→ He wondered how she had opened the lock.
⇒ Hamlet asked them when the ghost appeared.
(~~...~~)
He remembered where he had left it.
He discovered why the lock was broken.
I wonder if he wanted to go.

(ii) If a clause is started → "with that" and in that clause that means → (कि) in Hindi in that situation the clause which starts with "that" will be a noun clause.

Ex ⇒ I saw that she was busy.
He told me that everything was in your favour.
He made a promise that he would be back soon.
→ My belief is that he will pass the examination.
→ I hoped that it was correct.

Note ⇒

(1) Sometimes the conjunction "that" which comes after the verb of principal clause remains under stood or hidden, however the clause "that" stand after the verb will be called sub-ordinate noun clause.

Ex ⇒ It Seems she is ill (लगता है कि वह बीमार है)
= It Seems that She is ill.

(1) I Saw the Sun was Setting (that → understood)
= I Saw that the Sun was Setting.

⇒ I hope she will pass the Examination.
= I hope that She will pass the Examination.

2) In noun clause with Some Verb ⇒ "Except, believe, demand, deny, fear, feel, Hope, Imagine, Promise, Suppose, Request, think, wish" etc. the introducer 'that' is used and not How, if, when, and where.
(but) with.

3) The clause which is found in inverted Commas (" ") will never be a noun clause that is,
In direct Speech reported Speech can never be regarded as noun Clause.

Ex ⇒ He Said to me, "You Should help me". → not noun clause
But in indirect Speech The clause that Start after the Conjuction 'that' will be Called noun clause.

He Said to me, "You Should help me".
→ He told me (Principal clause) that I should help him.

4) The Sentence that Start with ⇒ who, which, what, that, if, whether, How, when etc and Comes at the beginning of a Sentence without any antecedent will be called noun clause.

Ex ⇒ What he Says is true.
जो वह कहता है वह सत्य है।

What he Says is true

⇒ It is true , what he Says
Principal — Sub-ordinate noun Clause
as the Subject to the Verb 'is'

Whether he will agree to this is doubtful
- It is doubtful
Principal Clause — Whether is doubtful
(Sub ordinate noun Clause)
As the Subject to the verb 'is'

(5) If the Clause which start with → who, which, what, that, if, whether, how, when, where etc and Comes after the Principal Verb ~~and~~ in the Sentence and the Comma (,) has not been used between Principal Verb and the Clause will be called Noun Clause.
This Clause is called the Object Of Transitive Verb.

Eg ⇒ I Know what you want

I Know ~~as~~ what you want
Principal Clause — Noun Clause
as the Object to the verb 'Know'

(6) The Clause which Start with → who, which, what, that, why, when, where etc and Comes after a Preposition in a Sentence will be Known as noun Clause, this type of Clause ~~is Known as noun Clause~~ is regarded as the Object of the Preposition.

Ex = Student should listen to what the teacher says

⇒ Student should listen to (Principal) what the teacher says (Sub-ordinate noun cl...) as the object of Preposition 'to'

(7) Between two clauses neither, nor any conjunction has been used in that circumstance the clause that starts after the Principal Verb is also considered as Sub-ordinate noun clause.

Ex ⇒ I think you are mistaken

⇒ I think (Principal verb) & you are mistaken (Sub-ordinate noun clause).

(8) ⇒ After the verbs of incomplete predication if the answer of 'what' is got from sub-ordinate clause that clause will be noun clause.

Eg ⇒ This is where we play (यह जगह है जहां हम खेलते हैं)

⇒ This is (Principal Clause) where we play (Sub-ordinate noun clause) as the Complement to the verb 'is'

(9) Noun clause that come after the verbs → Admit, confess, declare, demonstrate, Explain, hear, know, learn, notice, Propose, Remembered, Report, Say, See, Suggest, Understand etc, can be started with any introducer Except → "If" but noun clause which comes after the verb → wonder, ask, enquire, discuss etc can be started with any introducer Except → that.

Ad jective - Clause (Relative Clause)

⇒ In a Sentence an adjective Clause performs the work of an adjective and qualifies a noun or a pronoun.

(Only qualify as Predicatively not attributively)

Adjective clause हमेशा Relative Pron (who, which...) के साथ हि आएगा।

Pronoun को modify के लिए descriptive adj केवल predicatively use हो)

⇒ Adjective clause is identified by the use of relative pronoun or relative adverb in the sentence. that is like an adjective the adjective clause / Relative clause qualify a

Adj Clause को हमेशा predicatively use केवल किया जाता है। चाहे वह Noun/Pronoun को modify करे ⇒

⇒ Noun or pronoun predicatively going after it.

The adjective clause is started with some connectives → who, which that, whom, whose, when, where

General Point

① Relative Pronoun

Eg ⇒ The student who secured distinction marks in each subject was awarded with prize.

- The moment which is lost is lost ~~forever~~ forever.

All that glitters is not gold.

There is no mother but loves her children

She ~~sai~~ shed tears such as angels weep

This is the pen (same/many) as I bought yesterday.

This is the boy whom you beat yesterday.

This is the Same boy that you beat yesterday.

I have a ring which is made up gold.

I Saw a tree whose branches are laden with fruits.

I Saw a boy whom Somebody is beating with Stick.

(2) Relative adverb Clause

Relative adverb (when, where and ~~while~~ why.)

Ex ⇒ I do not know the time when she will be back from the school.
Principal · Sub-ordinate adjective clause.

Youth is the time when the Seeds of character are Sown.

This is the place where Mahabharat was took palace.

The place where those terrorists were Shot dead is far away from here.
adverb ⟷ adj distance.

I know the reason why She wants to help you.

The reason why he did it is not known.

Note ⇒ Sometimes The relative pronoun or the relative adverb that expresses adjective clause remains understood (unexpressed) in the Sentence.

Ex ⇒ There was not a boy in the class ( ) Could tell the time (The relative Pronoun 'who' is hidden)

He is a man ( ) everyone likes (The relative pronoun is understood 'whom') { with that is not used as well as - with that (x) }

Take all ( ) you want (doard likh saktehai)
(The relative pronoun that is understood)

The time ( ) visitors will arrived not known.
(The relative adverb 'when' is understood.)

⇒ I have a ring ( ) I like most
(The relative pronoun which is understood).

⇒ The basket ( ) you are carry is full of egg.
(The relative pronoun 'that/which' is hidden)

3. Sometimes the clause that is made up of relative pronoun seems adjective clause but in fact that is a Co-ordinate clause.

Eg ⇒ (I met your brother, who told me your arrival.)
(In this sentence "who told me your arrival." is in continuative sense and does not clarifie the noun 'your brother' so it is a Co-ordinate clause
The sentence can be written this way →
I met your brother and he told me your arrival.

Eg ⇒ There I met a boy, who took me round the city.
= There I met a boy and he took me round the city

Eg ⇒ He sold away his lands, which fetched a handsome ammount.
⇒ He sold away his lands they fetched a hand some ammount.

, (Comma) रहे चाहे नहीं थदिवह and he/she/they से
जन रहे हो वह Continuative Sense में रहेगा है

(#) Apposition का स्थान Noun का होता है।

(९) Sometimes it seems that the clause that starts with "that" is an adjective clause but actually it is apposition noun clause.

Ex ⇒ The idea that Ramesh is a thief is ridiculous.
(कि) → always noun noun.

in the sentence "that Ramesh is a thief" that not qualify the noun 'idea' but stands with apposition to it.

(ii) I cannot accept the view, that (कि) we are helpless in this matter.

(iii) The idea that all men ~~ath~~ men are equal is a half truth.

iv) The news that he was selected for that post is true.

(v) Your statement that he will expelled from the school is doubtful.

(१०) When 'than' is used ~~beffore~~ before a relative pronoun in the form of a preposition it shows an adjective clause.

Ex ⇒ They elected Mohan captain than whom no better candidate was available.

⇒ we will follow Routines than whom Rome ~~Knows~~ knows no nobler.

It was a blow than which no ~~Crueller~~ Crueller was ever struck

(6) The clause which is started with who, which, that, when, where, etc will be called adjective clause when →

(i) There is no comma (,) between the principal clause and it (relative pronoun or relative adverb)

(ii) The meaning of these words in hindi the starts with 'J(ज) sound' that is जो, जीसने, जिन्होंने, जिसे, जिसको, जिसका, जिसके, जिसकी, जहाँ, इत्यादि

(iii) A noun or pronoun that will be called antecedent comes before them

Ex → The man who came here was my friend
The man was my friend (Principal clause)
Who came here (Sub-ordinate adj clause)

(7) The clause that starts with 'As' will be an adjective clause when →

(a) No comma comes before it

(b) 'Such + noun' or the same/the very + noun comes before it

Ex → Such man as are false cannot be trusted
Such man cannot be trusted (P.C)
As are false (adjective clause).

Adverb – Clause



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(#) Adverb clause is a Sub-ordinating Clause:
An adverb clause is a Sub-ordinate clause which does the work of an adverb in the Complex Sentence and qualifies the verb, adj or adverb of principal clause of the sentence.

(#) Sometimes adverb is used to modify the whole Clause:
The types of adverb clause are explained below Systematically.

(I) Adverb Clause of time (II) Adverb Clause of place
(III) Adverb Clause of Cause or Reason
(IV) Adverb Clause of Purpose.
V) Adverb Clause of Condition.
VI) Adverb Clause of Result
VII) Adverb Clause of Comparison.
VIII) Adverb clause of Supposition or Contrast

(1) Adverb Clause of time

⇒ The clause which starts with time indicating Conjunctions - before, After, while, since, till, until, when etc is known as adverb Clause of time.

Ex ⇒ Strike the iron while it is hot

The mice will play when the cat is away.

Speak to me before you leave. → Connecting word / Point of time ⇒ both

He has not been here since school reopened.

As soon as I stepped out of my house, it began to rain.

I will not give him his wages until he completes his work.

The children became silent as the teacher entered the class.

② Adverb Clause of Place

The clause which is started with place indicating conjunctions → where, whence, whither etc. is known as adverb clause of place.

⇒ I shall go whither a fancy leads ~~Stay~~

= Stay where you are.

= Gandhi ji got wherever he went

= He went whence he had come.

In these sentences, the clauses that have been started with place indicating conjunction will be called adverb clause whether they are at the beginning or last in the sentences.

⇒ The clause that start with cause or reason indicating conjunctions → because, for, as, that, in that, now that, considering that etc.

क्योंकि

will be regarded as adverb clause of Cause Or Reason.

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Ex ⇒ He was punished because he was found Committing Crime red handed

He will not take part in debate Competition for he is not in good health.

I ~~Shall~~ Sat under a tree for awhile as it was extremely hot

I am very glad that you have Come
adver

I would do it for you Since you ~~insted~~ insisted

Since you Say So I must believed
ऐसा ~~कैसे~~

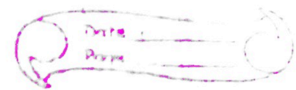
As I am poor I cannot help you
क्योंकि

यहां सब 'क्योंकि' के अर्थ मे है।

Now that he is dead we should not Criticise him

→ I Spoke to his elder brother in this relation as he was not there.

4) Adverb Clause Of Purpose



The Clause which Starts with Purpose indicating Conjunctions → that, lest, So that, in order that etc is known as adverb clause of Purpose.

Ex- - Study in order that you may learn.
- He walks in the morning so that he may remain healthy
- Work hard, lest you should fail
- He wants to earn so that he may send his children to a good School.
- He laboured hard that he might stand first in his class.

5) Adverb Clause Of Condition.

→ The clause that starts with Condition indicating Conjunctions → if, unless, provided, provided that, Supposing, in case, whether ... or, on condition that, As if, etc is known as adverb clause of Condition.

Ex You will not get promotion in your department if you do not Succeed in this departmental examination.

He will be rewarded at the hands of the headmaster if he wins this Concert.

= I will go whether you like it or not

⇒ You Cannot Catch the train unless you run fast.

I would see the zoo and the planetarium if I went to Patna.

He would have been Successful if he had tried his.

= He looks as if he were weary.

I will agree to your proposal provided that you Compensate the loss.

⇒ I Can forgive your friend on condition that he Confesses his guilty.

He Cannot have even if he wants it.

Supposing that he asked you will you go?

⑧ Adverb Clause Of Result

(#) The clause which is started with result indicating Conjunctions → That, So, Such is known as adverb Clause Of result.

Exs → He laboured ~~So~~ hard So he fell ill.
→ He is Such a good man that all respect him.
→ He is Such a good man that all respect him
→ Such a good teacher that all loved him.
→ He was So busy that he Couldn't See me.
He Spoke in Such a low voice that few Could not hear him

→ He Can run So fast that he Could not be followed

7) Adverb Clause of Comparison

The clause that is started with Comparison indicating Conjunction → As, that, as much as, More than no more than etc is regarded as adverb clause of Comparison.

Ex ⇒ He Cannot run as fast as you think.

⇒ For the preparation of annual examination he has bought as many books as you have.

⇒ I am not able to labour more than you.

⇒ You are such a fool as I have never seen.

⇒ He is not such a fool as you think.

⇒ I like you no less than him

⇒ He speaks better than he likes.

8) Adverb Clause of Concession or Contrast / Supposition.

The Clause which starts with Concession or Contrast indicating Conjunctions → Though, Although Even if, However, no matter, not with standing, whether ---or not etc will be regarded as adverb clause of Contrast.

Ex Though he is poor he is honest.

Although he tried hard he did not succeed.

They will play even if it rains.

Even if you want it you cannot have it.

However hard does he try he cannot ~~So~~ get succeed.

Whether he passes or not he will be promoted to next higher class

I will mark you present although you are not

⇒ How to identify an adverbal clause

① The clause which is started with the connective word "However" will be called adverbal clause when →

ⓐ Comma(,) comes before it and not after it.

ⓑ It is necessary to be at least an adjective or adverb after it.

You will not win the battle, However hard you may try.

⇒ You will not win the battle (Principal clause)
However hard you may try (Sub-ordinate adverb clause)

② The clause that is started with however will be regarded as principal clause when comma(,) comes its both sides.

Eg ⇒ You have made a great mistake, However, I forgive you.
लेकिन
↳ Co-ordinate Clause

in this ~~Sentence~~ Clause that Starts with However will be Known as P.C

③ The Clause that Starts with the Connecting word 'That' will be called noun Clause adjective Clause and adverb Clause

ⓐ It will be called noun clause if it means (कि) in hindi no Comma (,) is placed before it. and the word that is placed after the transitive as a Singular ~~to~~ noun.

Eg ⇒ I Know that you are innocent.

I Know (P.C) that you are innocent (Sub-ordinate noun clause)

ⓑ That clause will be Known as adjective Clause when it means 'जो' in Hindi and it is necessary to be an antecedent that is noun or Pronoun without Comma (,)

Ex ⇒ The ring that is made of gold is mine.

Ⓐ The ring is mine (P.C)

B) That is made of gold (Sub-ordinate clause)

c) "That clause" will also be an adverb Clause when it means (जिससे कि / in hindi), Comma (,) Comes before it and "So or Such" often Come before it

Ex ⇒ He is so weak that he Cannot stand

ⓐ He is so weak (P.C)

b) That he cannot stand (Sub-ordinate Clause)

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(4) The clause that is started with the word "As" will be called adverbial clause when comma (,) comes before it.

जैसे ⇒ He was absent, As he was late.
(a) He was absent (P.C)
b) he was late (Sub. adverb clause)

5) The clause that starts with the word "As" will be an adjective clause when the such / the same comes before it and comma (,) is not placed before it.

Ex ⇒ Such man as one falls should be avoided.
He is not such a good man as I respect.
This is the same pen as mine.

6) ⇒ When should / had are used in the sense of "if" the clause which is made of them will be called Sub-ordinate adverb clause.

Ex ⇒ Should you apoint, I would be obliged.
(if)

Had I gone to Delhi, I would have seen the read fort.

(7) The Clause which gets started with 'if, whether, How and where' will be regarded as Sub-ordinate adverb clause when

(a) Comma (,) comes between it and Principal Clause.

(b) Noun or Pronoun comes before it.

Ex:- If he labours hard, he must passed.
I must go whether you like it or not.
Where there is a wheal, there is a way.

How to analyse a Compound Sentence

1) First of all Principal clause should be discovered while analysing a Compound Sentence.

2. After that find out Co-ordinate clause and also make sure that it is co-ordinate ~~to~~ Principal Clause or of any other Clause.

3) The clause which does not depend on the Principal Clause on the contrary it is of the same rank or order. Like that and connected with Co-ordinating Conjunction is called Co-ordinate clause.

4) If there is even a clause which is Co-ordinate to Principal Clause in that case the Sentence will be Compound Sentence.

(5) Co-ordinate Clause Can also be found in a Complex Sentence but it Cannot Co-ordinate to Principal Clause. that is it Can be the Co-ordinate or Sub-ordinate Clause

Ex: If he help me and take me to city I will help you
(take me to city — Co-ordinate Clau)

6) In this Sentence there are as many clauses as finite verb. whether they are Expressed or unexpressed.

(7) The Subject, Object or Verb of a Sentence that is understood should be written in bracket

8) Sometimes Co-ordinate Clause is started with the relative Pronoun → who, which, what or Relative adverb → when, where etc but those are used in Continuative Sense and not in restative Sense.

Ex ⇒ He Saw a boy, who recognize him at once.

in this Sentence "who recognize him at once" does not Show the quality of recognizing in boy But it is the Simple meaning of Sentence in Continuation,
The action of recognizing is done by the boy in this way 'who' become relative Pronoun and it was used in Continuative Sense.

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as such any clause that is started with → who, which, what, where, when, etc and it is in Continuative Sense.

In Continuative Sense - the sense of Relative Pronoun will be → 'who' means "and he/she/they", "which" means "and this", "where" means "and there" and when mean and then

Ex ⇒ I went to Calcutta, where I stayed for a week.
(I went to Calcutta and there I spend for a weak).
as such it is a Compound Sentence
and I went to Calcutta is Principal clause and where I stay for a weak will be Co-ordinate clause.

(2). Sometimes the Conjunctions which join two Co-ordinate Clause remain understood.

Ex ⇒ Poverty gives real hapiness; Riches destroy it.
(a) Poverty gives real hapiness (Principal clause) but Riches destroy it (Coordinate Clause) in this Compound Sentence the Co-ordinating Conjunction 'but' is understood.

(3) Sometimes Co-ordinate clause is written in short form.

Ex ⇒ She came here but did not dance
(i) She came here (P.C) but (she) did not dance (Co-ordinate clause)

In this Compound Sentence Co-ordinate Clause ~~made~~ has been made ~~split~~ by hidding the Subject 'She' (Co-ordinate clause).

10) In the end of analysis write what Sentence is Complex / Compound or mixed along with writting Connective words

⇒ How to analysis a mixed or Compound-Complex Sentence.

(#) Mixed Sentence is a type of mixute of Composite of Simple or Complex Sentence Like Simple Sentence only one Principal and main Clause is found in Complex Sentence but it is necessary to be at least one Sub-ordinate clause in Complex Sentence no Sub-ordinate clause is found in Simple and Compound Sentence but the difference between both of them is that Simple Sentence is made up of Only one Clause and Compound is made up at least two Principal Clause.

The end

Practise

Analyse the following Sentence.

1. I invited him to tea but he did not Come and Sent me a only a letter.

a) I invited him to tea (Principal Clause) Co-ordinate, Principal Clause.
but → Co-ordinating Conjun.

b) but He did not Come (Co-Cordinate clause)
, Cordinate to a, and → Co-ordinating Conjunction.

(c) and He Sent me a only letter (Co-Cordinate clause)
, Cordinate to b, Connectives? but, and. This is a Compound Sentence.

2. He Came and asked me why I was absent but I gave no reply.

→ (a) He Come (Principal Clause) which Co-ordinate with Co-ordinating Conjunction 'and' to He asked me (Co-ordinate).

(c) why I was absent (Sub-ordinate Noun Clause). Sub-ordinate Noun clause.
but → Co-ordinating Conjunⁿ, why — relative Pronoun.
Sub-ordinating

(d) but I gave no reply. (Co-ordinate Clause), Cordinate to a Sentence.
Connectives → and, but. This is mixed Compound.

(3.) I Say What I think and think what I Say.

⇒ a) I Say (Principal Clause). Co-ordinating Conjunction.
b) what I think. (Sub-ordinate Noun Clause) Sub-ordinate noun Claus
c) What — relative Pronoun.
d) which Co-ordinate with "what I Say" by — Co-ordinating Conjunction 'and'

This is a complex Compound Sentence

I and I think (Co-ordinate Clause), Co-

⇒ what I Say (Sub-ordinate noun) this is a Compound Sentence

4) They Come here ~~so~~ therefore Sweets were given to them but Ramesh was absent ~~but~~ and he ~~did~~ could not get the Sweet.

⇒ a) They Come here (Principal Clause).

b) So Sweets were given to them (~~Sub~~ Co-ordinate clause)

c) but Ramesh was absent (Co-ordinate clause). Coordinate to a.

d) and he Could not get the Sweet. (Coordinate Clause), Coordinate to ~~be~~.

Connectives ⇒ So, but, and.

It is a ~~Complex~~ Compound Sentence.

9) Either you or your brother must have opened the box for no other person entered the room!

Either --- or (Correlative Conjunction)

a) Either you must have opened the box ~~by~~ or you brother must have opened the box. (~~Principal~~ Co-ordinate Clause)

b) for no other person entered the room. (~~Co~~ Co-ordinative noun Clause).

Connective ⇒ Either ---or, for

It is a Compound Sentence.

6 I went to station but I did not Purchase the ticket because the train by which I was to travel was late by an hour.

a) I went to Station (Principal clause).
b) but I did not Purchase the ticket. Co-ordinate to (a).
c) because the train was late by an hour. (Sub-ordinate adverb clause Showing 'Cause' to (a))
d) by which I was to travel (Sub-ordinate adj clause) qualifying 'train' in clause c.

Connective → but, because

this is a ~~mixed~~ compound Sentence.

⑦ when he stepped upon the ground with his feet, I thought the earth trembled and all the air looked as if it had been filled with flashes of fire.

a) when he stepped upon the ground with his feet (Sub-adverb clause) modifying 'thought' in a.
b) I thought (Principal clause)
c) that the earth trembled (Sub-ordinate noun clause) object to the verb thought in a.
d) and all the air looked (Principal clause) Co-ordinate to a.
e) as if it had been filled with flashes of fire modifying 'looked' in d. (Sub-ordinate adverb clause)

Connectives → when, and, as if.

It is a ~~Compound~~ Complex - Sentence.

Co-ordinate clause → कार्य / ट्रिक

8). The Street will be Swept; thief and Other enemies driven out and in the hive will be heard the ~~Seam~~ soft Sound of hymns Of rejoicing which would Seem to be the Chant that denotes the presence of the Queen

→ a) The Street will be ~~Slept~~ Swept (Principal clause) co-ordinate

b) Thief and other enemies (will be) driven out. (Co-ordinate clause) co-ordinate to a

c) and in the hive will be heard the soft Sound Of hymns of rejoicing (Co-ordinate clause) co-ordinate a and.

d) which would Seem to be the chant. (Sub-ordinate adj claus) ~~Co-ordinate clause~~ ~~Co-ordinate to c.~~
qualifying c.

ⓒ that denotes the presence Of the Queen. (adjective clause) qualifing chant in d.

17. Mixed Sentence.

9) we did much as we chose to do, we had never heard of Mrs. Gandhi, all the religion we knew was that we might not play on Sunday

→ a) we did much (Principal Clause)

b) As we chose to do (Sub-ordinate adverb clause).

c) we had never heard of Mrs Gandhi ; (Co-ordinate clause) Co-ordinate to a

d) all the religion ~~we knew~~ (Co-ordinate to a, clause) that we knew ; Co-ordinate

e) that we might (not play on Sunday (Sub-ordinate noun clause) → adj. clause qualifing all the religion

Complement to the verb - was in (e)

10) This is the room I slept in.

a) This is the room (Principal Clause)

b) ~~In~~ which I slept in (Sub-ordinate adjective-clause)

It is Complex Sentence.

(9) We did much as we chose to do.
We had never heard of Mrs. Gandhi and
All the religion we knew was that we might
not play on Sunday.

यह कि हम Sunday को नहीं खेलें

a) We did much (Principal clause)

b) As we chose to do (Sub-ordinate adverb-clause).

c) and We had never heard of Mrs Gandhi (Co-ordinate clause)
Co-ordinate to a.

d) All the Religion (Co-ordinate clause)
Co-ordinate to a.

(e) That we know (adj - clause)
qualifing all the religion.

f) That we might not play on Sunday.
Complement to the verb in d.

It is a mixed Sentence.

~~Knew~~

11) I knew a man who believed that; if a man were permitted to make the Vallads (type of poem) He need not care who made the laws of a nation.

a) I knew a man (Principal clause)

b) who believed (adj clause) qualifing "a man" in a

c) ~~that if a man were permitted to make the vallads~~ He need not care (noun clause) ~~verb~~ obj to the verb believed in b.

e) if a man were permitte to make the Vallads (Sub - adverb clause) showing condition.

~~d) He need not care (Principal clause)~~

d) who made the laws of a nation (noun clause) obj to the verb care.

→ Complex Sentence.

12) Everyone who knows you acknowledges when he considered the case calmly that you have been wronged.

a) Everyone acknowledges (P.C)

b) who know you (adj clause) modifiying Everyone.

c) when he considered the case calmly (Sub - ordinate adverb clause) modifing acknowledge.

d) That you have been wronged (noun clause) as ~~complement~~ obj to the verb ~~considerd~~ acknowledge in c.

It is a complex sentence with three ~~comp~~ sub - ordinate clauses

अधिकतम से

B) At first, Rustom was rather surprised at all this but लेकिन the maiden (अविवाहित) was so beautiful that he ~~readily~~ readily agreed to do as she asked

⇒ a) At first Rustom was rather surprised at all this. (Principal

b) but the maiden was so beautiful. (Co-ordinate clause)

e) That he readily agreed to do (~~noun~~ adverb clause) modifing
↳ ~~principal clause of beautiful.~~

(F) as she asked. (Sub-ordinate averb clause modifing to do in clause)

~~It is~~ It is a Compound.